

The Democratic Press is greatly excited over its victory in Ohio. The over-heated imagination of Democratic editors in the result of a tidal wave that has swept the country and landed the Democratic candidate for President in the White House in 1884. Before these gentlemen part with the little discretion they have we respectfully suggest to them that they wait until the returns are in that they may fully understand the causes of their present victory and judge if they are of a nature to lead to the election of the Republican party. It is making its new body last the Democratic camp. When the returns are footed up it will be found that the Democratic vote will be some thousands less than the vote of that party in October, 1880. It will be found that their gains have been made in those large towns where the drum shop element could be made most effective. It will also be found that thousands of Republicans in the Republican stronghold did not vote on Tuesday, just as they did in 1874, 1877, and other years when the candidates of the general course of party leaders have not been satisfactory. In 1877 the Democratic candidate for Governor had a majority of 22,520 over the Republican candidate. The next year the Republican vote was increased more than 28,000 and the Republican ticket was elected. We submit to our elated brethren of the Democratic press that a victory achieved at the polls by the absence of their opponents is not of such kind that they should conclude that it is permanent and that Ohio will hereafter be a sure Democratic State. It may be further suggested that a victory secured for a party by the selfish cooperation of the worst element in the community, by the organized aid of those who insist that no restrictions shall be placed upon the whisky traffic, even to open dram shops on Sunday, is not a triumph which, in the end, will commend that party which is in a position to champion such laws, to the confidence of the intelligent and thoughtful people who as a rule, control elections in this country. The party which has secured a victory in Ohio by becoming the champion of free rum, even in the week is not the party that will receive the support of the moral and intelligent sentiment of the country.

The Annual report of Commission of Pension W. D. Dudley, dated June 30, 1882, there had been classified 283,693 pensioners. The names of 27,661 new pensioners were added to the list during the year, and 649 restored, making an aggregate increase of 28,310. The names of 11,446 were dropped for various causes, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,567 pensioners. At the close of the year the pension paid to each pensioner averaged \$10.70, the amount aggregated value of the whole roll was \$2,941,101.62. The amount paid during the year upon first payments to new pensioners was \$26,421,668. Certain tables are given, one of which shows that the total number of claims filed since 1861 was 837,361, the total number allowed 472,778, and the aggregate disbursements \$560,641,344.75. Included in this amount is the sum of \$25,234,332.66, paid to pensioners for and on account of services rendered during the war of 1812.

Another table shows that there are 200,956 claims for pensions now pending, and 75,268 on the rejected side of the office. This exhibit also shows that there were 77,087 claims filed during the last fiscal year. The expenses incurred in this service during the year amounted to \$38,276.23, while the gross saving to the government, resulting from the adoption of the new system, was about \$445,183.

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Wisconsin are trying to elect Judge Park, a man who enlisted during the war, but left the army when colored troops were first employed because he "wouldn't fight with the blacked piggers."

The cut direct which General Butler gave the Greenbackers in his letter of acceptance is not withheld by them. At a meeting of the Greenback managers to Lynn, Mr. Butler and others expressed surprise and regret that General Butler should deny the paternity of the brag in fact. The Greenbacker, however, refuted the General on the ground that he did it simply to "scrap" 25,000 Republican voters.

A Democratic exchange asks the question: "If all the rogues in the country were locked up where would the Republican party be?" The Nonresistant Herald guesses the conclusion from the first time with the answer: "Well, it would be running the campaign with very little opposition."

The Geneva Award Court will open its call upon to decide some very important cases, which will be of much interest in New England. Under the re-established Court, claims for war prizes paid to insurance companies, which were previously related to decide in, whether each individual owner may bring suit in his own name, or whether the ship's husband (as it is termed in the case of a whaling vessel) or the managing owner (as it is termed in ordinary mercantile vessels) can bring suit and recover for himself and his co-partners. In a large number of cases that arise in New England the ownership is split up into a great number of shares, and the entire amount due to one of the vessels, the ownership of which is thus divided in many cases but one thousand dollars. If these thirty-two owners are required to bring individual suits, the suits will undoubtedly not be brought, but if the ship's husband or managing owner can bring suit on behalf of all, and the Court to its judgment can place it on record that each owner can receive his proportion, it will greatly facilitate matters. This question is to be decided by the Court on the 15th of November. The probability is that the Government counsel will oppose to this proposition the suggestion that on account of the lapse of time a great many of those cases, many of the parties in interest in which are dead, would be brought, and that to the doubt due to the fact that the ship's husband would be to add to the profits, mainly of the single individual. That is one question that is soon to come up for decision.

Another important one is that the law re-establishing the Court requires persons bringing their claims must first obtain indication as to the amount of the claim that they receive from the insurance company. The insurance companies have recovered and settled in many instances in scrip. The question arises, what value is to be put upon that scrip? There is a wide margin between these different prices. This question is to be presented in a test case, which will also probably be argued the latter part of this month. The law allows to the 13th of January for the presentation of claims, and a year and a half subsequent to that for the completion of the testimony. —J. Rock, Cor. Boston Journal.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.
Mr. Walker Blaine has this week been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.
William W. Story, the sculptor, is now in Boston with his wife, who reveals her old hope there for the first time in seventeen years, having constantly resided in Rome during that period.
General Beaver, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, rode most of the way from Lancaster to Quirryville, the other day, seated upon the pilot of a locomotive.
President Arthur still retains a lively interest in his college society, the Psi Upsilon. He recently gave the Union College chapter \$100 to aid in erecting a chapter house.

Baron Nordenfjeld is getting ready for another Arctic expedition, which is to set out from Stockholm next summer under the patronage of Wilhelm Schöönbeck, a Berlin merchant.
Francis and George Darwin, the sons of the great naturalist, are about to leave from the old Down House to the vicinity of Cambridge, where they will establish a large factory for making philosophical instruments.
Hubert Herkimer, the famous painter, is expected to arrive in New York sometime this month. He will deliver a course of lectures and exhibit a collection of his works. He expects to spend most of the winter here.
A Texan stock raiser, named George T. Reynolds, living at Griffin, during a fight with Indians sixteen years ago, was hit by an arrow, which passed through the abdominal cavity. Such a wound is invariably fatal, but he pulled the shaft of the arrow out, and although the head broke off and remained in the body, he astonished everybody by recovering within ten days. A few days ago he felt a pain in the back near the spine, and a surgical operation brought to the surface the steel arrow head, which had taken sixteen years to work its way through his body.

The latest sensation in Pueblo, Col., is not a new mine of fabulous richness, but the finding of an infant found in a block of stone which was cut last week from the dressing of a quarry. While a workman was dressing the block his chisel laid bare a round ball near its surface, which presently dropped out of the cavity in which it rested, disclosing on its under surface, the face of the child, had not touched, the perfect model of a human face. The local press supposes it to be the head of an angel, which was once worshipped by some prehistoric race. The stone was taken from the quarry at a point eight feet below the surface.

The great question between the farming and mining interests of California, will soon come before the Federal court for solution. There is a very big feud among the miners towards the farming interests in the valleys, which are endeavoring to prevent the filling up of the streams by the washings of the miners, which is now going on at a rapid rate. It is said that 60,000 cubic yards of debris are daily deposited into Yuba River. The matter is more perplexing than the Chinese question, and vast interests are at stake on both sides. If hydraulic mining goes on in the old way, washable streams will be made useless for such purposes, and a large area of productive valley land destroyed. If mining industries are arrested, large sums invested in these mines will be at good as wiped out. Whoever wins the question is decided, the mining area will never be destroyed, as it is probably worth more for agricultural than for mining purposes.

Special Notices.
Cheap Excursion.
—TO THE—
Katahdin Iron Works.
Tickets will be sold at the Maine Central Depot for \$1.00 from Bangor to Iron Works and back, good for return on this day or the day following.
Train leaves Bangor at 7.30 and returns at 7.30.
Oct 14, 1882.

MASONS' LEVELS, HAMMERS AND TROWELS,
for sale low at
WYMAN'S HARDWARE AND PAINT STORE,
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